

# THE DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL.

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THE HOCKING SENTINEL 67th Year No. 32

LOGAN, HOCKING COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908.

The Only Democratic Paper in the County  
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## OHIO LAWS PROPOSED

Senate and House Introduce Bills.

### HOPPER FILLED

On all Subjects the Solons Think Wisely.

#### IN THE SENATE.

The senate agreed to the house amendments to the Rathbun resolution providing for the investigation of the Ohio penitentiary, by fixing the date when the report shall be submitted to the general assembly on March 25th instead of March 10th.

President Williams then named Senators Ward, Huffman and Lawyer as the committee on the part of the senate. Senators Ward and Huffman are Democrats and Senator Lawyer is the Republican representative in the proposed probe.

Senator Gayman introduced an important bill, modeled after the New York state law, prohibiting the "watering" of the stocks of all public corporations. The title of the bill is to limit and control the issue of securities of public service corporations in Ohio.

Senator Beery introduced a bill providing for the depositing of township funds on competitive bidding.

Senator Sites introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of a statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman on the public square of Lancaster. The Shermans, both Senator and General Sherman, were born and raised in Lancaster.

The attitude of the Industrial alliance of Columbus, in opposition to the passage by the house of the Atwell initiative and referendum resolution, has aroused the labor interests of the state and there will be a meeting in the rotunda of the statehouse Thursday evening in defense of the proposition.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The bill presented by Mr. Paxton to straighten out the lines between the first and second congressional districts is a formidable looking document and, at first blush, would appear to be a regular old-fashioned gerrymander measure. But on analysis it develops that it simply applies to a few minor precincts in Hamilton county, although it defines all the congressional districts of the state.

The bill by Mr. Pamphrey of Hardin county to appropriate \$25,000 for the establishment of a G. A. R. headquarters in Columbus, is a measure that has the approval of the old soldiers. It authorizes and directs the adjutant general to provide a suitable building near the capitol for the proposed headquarters. The bill recites the fact that, owing to the decimation of the old soldier ranks, the funds for the proper maintenance of headquarters have been so depleted that the new measure becomes necessary.

Mr. Bassett of Lucas, in his bill to compel railroad companies to publish in each city and village the time tables, seeks to correct imperfection in a similar bill recently introduced by Mr. Lersch. The former bill only required publication in newspapers in cities.

The Bassett bill requires that one newspaper at least in each village or city through which a railroad runs, be given the time table for publication. It also provides that the publisher may be compensated either in money or mileage, as may be agreed upon.

To re-establish the night service rate formerly allowed by telephone companies is the object of the measure introduced by Mr. Freiner

of Vinton county, the author of the two-cent fare bill. He wants all telephone and telegraph companies declared common carriers and to compel the rates to be related to the same figure as before the telephone companies decided to make the uniform day and night charge. The telephone people maintain that it is impracticable to charge a night rate after six o'clock because so many people wait until that hour to telephone that it clogs the service. Mr. Freiner is insistent, however, and believes that he has enough votes to pass the measure both in the house and the senate.

Two important bills are the ones relating to tunnels and conduits which Mr. Braun, of Franklin county, introduced. They empower cities and villages to construct and maintain tunnels and conduits for wires, pipes, etc., and to lease space therein to individuals or companies or corporations. It is also provided that, where such municipal conduits are constructed, companies may be required to place wires underground.

Township trustees and city councils are given the power to issue and sell bonds for the construction and maintenance of the conduits and tunnels described in the bills.

The house referred a large number of bills to committees before adjournment and legislation, in that way, has been pushed ahead a few notches. But, as indicated in the foregoing, there is but little prospect of an early cessation of the legislative bombardment.

The bills introduced in the house Monday were as follows:

By Thompson, of Champaign—To prohibit board of education in a township having a High school paying tuition for pupils in a High school in another township.

By Smith, of Cuyahoga—Gives horse-shoers lien against horses in case of nonpayment for work.

By Reynolds, of Cuyahoga—Amends municipal code to give cities complete control over all electrical apparatus and conduits, and power to license all firms and corporations engaged in electrical business.

By Reynolds, of Cuyahoga—Provides that upon recommendation of board of education must furnish necessary relief, in addition to free text books, to enable child to attend school who would otherwise have to work. Money spent on relief to come from contingent fund.

By Bronson of Franklin—Providing that boards of public service shall have authority to determine the amount to be paid to charitable organizations for investigating the claims of applicants for outdoor poor relief.

By Braun of Franklin—Exempting waterworks bonds from the limitations of the Longworth bonding act.

By Braun of Franklin—Authorizing municipalities to construct tunnels and conduits for wires.

By Braun of Franklin—Authorizing the issue of bonds for municipal conduits.

By Adler of Hamilton—Dividing the state into 10 inspection districts instead of eight; providing two additional inspectors; creating the office of assistant chief inspector at a salary of \$1800 per annum, and increasing the salary of the chief inspector of stationary steam engineers to \$3000 per annum from \$1800.

By Humphrey, of Hardin—To appropriate \$2500 to establish G. A. R. state headquarters at Columbus.

By O'Rourke, of Lucas—Creating the position of state boiler inspector, to be appointed by the state railroad commission, at \$150 a month, to inspect locomotives.

By Bassett, of Lucas—To compel railroad companies to publish the time of the arrival and departure of trains in at least one newspaper in each city and village through which the road runs, and to compensate the publisher either in cash or mileage, as may be agreed upon. Penalty of \$10 for each day's violation is provided.

## GUN USER CONVICTED

Michael Cicalo, the Italian, Is Found Guilty

### OF MANSLAUGHTER

A Legal Battle Fought From Start to Finish.

The celebrated case of the State of Ohio against Michael Cicalo, the Italian, for the murder of George Hale, was tried in the Common Pleas Court here last week, with Judge George E. Martin on the bench, and a hotly contested legal battle it was. The state was ably represented by Prosecuting Attorney A. R. McBroom, who went it alone, and did a good job. The defense was represented by Wright and Pettit, of Logan, and Hon. Roy H. Williams, a prominent and very able attorney from Sandusky.

The indictment was for murder in the second degree, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, the penalty of which is from five to twenty years in the penitentiary. The court gave the usual time to entertain a motion for new trial, which argument he will hear today, and pass sentence if, the motion is over-ruled.

#### HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

On the morning of January 6, last, at about 5:30 o'clock the people of this vicinity were astonished to hear that "Mike" the Italian interpreter with the colony of foreign laborers working at Kerlin Bros. brick plant, had shot and fatally wounded George Hale, an American laborer. The wounded man was taken to his home in west Logan, and lingered a few days, and died. He left a wife and four small children. Mike, the Italian gun user, fled, leaving a wife and two children in camp with his colony of countrymen.

A search in every direction was instituted to apprehend the murderer. Bloodhounds were brought to Logan, and followed a trail all afternoon, but returned with no results. The county commissioners offered a reward of \$50, and policemen in all surrounding towns were notified. At Laurelville on the third day after the shooting, Charley White apprehended the gun user, and with the Marshal of the town, put him under arrest. He was returned by Sheriff Williamson to the county jail. His trip to Laurelville, a distance of twenty-two miles, had been made through the woods and fields.

A special grand jury was called and the Italian indicted for murder in the second degree.

The trial of the case last week drew a large crowd to the court house, and many ladies attended. One of the best attorneys in Northern Ohio, together with a strong law firm of Logan represented the defendant, while our own tenacious and able Prosecuting Attorney, alone represented the state, but proved himself a match for the opposition and worthy of their steel.

The testimony of the doctors, Rannels and Wood told the story of the wound suffered by Hale, the cause of his death. That the ball had passed through his neck, piercing the walls of the trachea and oesophagus, causing his death.

The story of the shooting came most directly from the three witnesses Wesley Snider, Wm Carpenter and Homer Ruble, who were working in the kiln with Hale at the time of the shooting. The four men constituted a "set gang" and were setting brick in kiln No. 29, which is located just across the road from the Italian "shanty."

The gas supply of the "shanty" is piped past this kiln, the cut-off of the service gas line being located just out side the kiln. Ruble and Carpenter were upon the hack inside the kiln; Hale and Snider doing the trucking of the cars of brick from the main track into the kiln, and pitching the brick up to the "setters." They had gone out after their fifth car that fatal morning, and "hooked" it in, and about a dozen brick had been pitched from it, when Mike Cicalo, the Italian interpreter, came roaring to the kiln door complaining in no mistaken tones, about the gas being turned off from the "shanty." He got into an altercation with Hale. Mike had a brick in each hand, Hale let him have the "ear hook" over the head knocking him out of the door. Mike pulled his gun and fired. Hale fell to the floor mortally wounded.

The whole contention of the state was to prove that Mike was in the attitude of throwing the brick when Hale, to defend himself, struck out with the hook.

The defense admitted that Mike had a brick in his hand when he came to the door of the kiln, but that he did not attempt to throw the missile. They contended that while Cicalo and Hale were having their war of words, that Hale blazed away with the hook and struck Cicalo a felling blow on the head, and then it was that the Italian pulled his gun and fired.

The jury held by their verdict that Mike Cicalo was not justified in shooting, but that the shooting was done in the midst of a fight, and not in self defense. The full strength of the indictment was not sustained, because the defendant received the first blow before the crime was committed. That the Italian took the law in his own hands when he went to the kiln to forceable punish any offender. That Hale was wrong for striking the first blow. The sentence of the court will be passed today.

### Subscriptions.

The following have our thanks for subscriptions to the DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL, paid during the week of February 10-22, 1908.

R. Goodlive, N. Straitsville  
Jacob Cayvine, South Perry  
J. A. Mathias, Enterprise  
H. C. Moore, N. Plymouth  
Wm. Bierly, Sugar Grove  
Owen D. Charles, Webb Summit  
Charles Lindsey, Linden Heights

Ohio J. P. Henderson, So. Bloomingville.

Porter Anderson, Laurelville  
Mrs. E. L. Smith, Ashville  
Levi Yantes, Rockbridge

Noah McCowan, "  
Lewis H. Fox, "  
Jesse Beougher, "  
Wm. Elick, "  
Jesse Dupler, "  
J. R. Sater, "  
J. A. Poling, Bremen

Connell Poling, "  
W. H. Funk, "  
I. W. Rittgers, "  
E. L. Everitt, "  
Mrs. P. M. Sholl, "  
C. W. Hoy, Orland

Cliff Wadsworth, "  
W. J. Mauk, "  
Barbara Engle, "  
J. S. Murphy, Murray City

Mrs. W. Thomas, "  
Grant Tippie, Columbus  
Mrs. Barbara Weiland, "  
Jesse McGrady, Gibsonville

J. L. Baker, Nelsonville  
Frank Grove, "  
Hocking Val. Brew Co., Logan

Pete Thurness, "  
Mrs. W. H. Cowell, "  
Chas. Bartholow, "  
J. W. Oliver, "  
C. E. Blacksten, "  
S. S. Ruble, "

Mrs. N. Daubenmier, "  
F. Hildebrandt, "  
The editor of the Memphis, Tenn., "Times" writes: "In my opinion Foley's Honey and Tar is the best remedy for coughs, colds and lung trouble, and to my own personal knowledge Foley's Honey and Tar has accomplished many permanent cures that have been little short of marvelous." Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. Bort & Co.

## PRINCIPALLY DISCUSSION

Village Solons Met Tuesday Night.

### ACTION BLOCKED AGAIN

No Progress Made. Because of Finances.

Tuesday night the regular council meeting came on the board of Logan's history. All members were present except Councilman Bay. He is enjoying the hot foot baths, hot tea and plasters. His cold is better, but not so he can attend council meetings.

Some weeks ago a petition was presented by many citizens that the hog pens of Logan be ruled out of town as a nuisance. Tuesday night a monster demonstration and petition of four hundred names demanded that the council let well enough alone on the hog business; that hundreds of poor people raised hogs in Logan for the sake of economy, and that to take this right away would cause riot, that would not pacify in a night.

It was plain to be seen that if there was ever a notion in the minds of any aldermen present to put his name to an ordinance to "put out the porkers," it is now dispelled. One councilman remarked that it was astonishing that so many persons in Logan, raise hogs.

Soon in the course of the evening came Mr. Canty's troubles. He introduced the long sought, long hoped for and wistfully expected appropriation ordinance. It was read by the clerk and when finished, Mr. James arose to protest against the insignificant sum of \$300 being appropriated in the sewer fund. It was then suggested by the mayor and council that if the fund run short, more money could be transferred to that fund to help out. Mr. James stood pat on the law and claimed that no transfer could be made after the appropriation is passed, except from the contingent fund to any sub-division of the same fund. Mr. James was right. City Solicitor Pettit was not present, but the Hon. H. M. Whitcraft, being there on other legal business, was asked concerning the law. He turned to the section of the statute and very readily poured out the law on the subject, just as council James had it in his mind. There then followed an arraignment of the law, and of Solicitor Pettit because he was not there, and a general around scolding of everybody and everything. The ordinance was laid over.

Under head of miscellaneous business, Mayor Thurness said according to promise he would appoint Wm. Waner as chief of the fire department, and asked council to confirm. Councilman James was on his feet in a moment, and said that he had no objection to Mr. Waner for chief, but that the village of Logan was already paying one chief, whose time is not out for more than a year yet and that, another chief could not be appointed until that time had expired. He said that the fire company of Logan had elected Mr. W. F. Eisele as chief, and Mayor Dollison had appointed him for two years; that under the law the chief must be appointed for two years; that the appointment of Mr. Eisele by Mayor Tritsch lapsed into mayor Dollison's administration more than a year; that the law does not require the council to confirm the fire chief; that Eisele had been appointed last August for a period of two years, had his commission, and had given bond which was accepted and filed.

Mayor Thurness said that he had understood that the time of all appointive officers had ceased January 1st; that it seemed that the former mayor had made all the appointments to lapse, and left him none to make.

Judge Whitcraft was again pressed into service as legal advisor of the village guardians, and recited the law to them that the appointment of fire chief required no confirmation of council.

Mr. James added that he knew it to be the case that the appointee of Mayor Tritsch for fire chief had lapsed into Mayor Dollison's term for a year and a half, and that when the time of Eisele is out again the present mayor will have power of appointing a chief whose time will lapse one and one-half years into the next administration, and so on. Mr. James said that the night policeman appointed by Mayor Tritsch served six months into the administration of Mayor Dollison, and that the police appointees of Mayor Thurness will lapse six months into the next mayor's term. That Mayor Thurness and the council had made three appointments already, which were courteously confirmed, viz: Street Commissioner Voris, Health Officer Dr. Ed. Campbell, and Cemetery Trustee James Perone.

After a volley of interrogatives were poured into the face of the always titillate Attorney Whitcraft, concerning the law on this and that, the matter was dropped as far as the council was concerned, for that night. Mr. Whitcraft should render bill for legal advice.

The matter of charging license for shows was sprung and Attorney Whitcraft given the floor. He had so kindly rendered gratis service to the council that they were courteous hearers of his presentation.

He plead that the picture show man, should not by rights be charged any license, but that the \$10, for six months under a former mayor was not excessive. That the ordinance reading from \$1 to \$25 per day, made it prohibitive. That his client could not possibly pay \$1 per day license and maintain his place of business.

The troubles were left up to the ordinance committee to look the matter up and report next Friday night. The general opinion of the council was to fix the license at about \$1.00 per week.

### Rattle Ridge

Wm. Elick is busily engaged in hauling lumber.

Lewis Elick called on Daniel Shull one night last week.

Claude Jackson was the Sunday visitor of Emma Dupler and family.

Shedd Conklin called on William Elick, Sunday.

George Murphy called on Daniel Shull and family Sunday.

The Trustees of the M. E. Church had a business meeting Saturday, and finally agreed to build a new church.

Shedd Conklin made a trip to Logan recently.

Amelia Francisco was a welcome guest of Mrs. Jerry Carpenter, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elick called on Dave Sater, of Rockbridge, Sunday.

Miss Alice Elick spent a few days of last week with Solomon Ridenour and family.

Samuel Francisco made a trip to Briar Hollow, Saturday, to view the remains of Dupler Bros. saw mill.

Lewis Elick and sister, Alice, made a flying trip to Logan, Monday.

#### HOMELY MIKE.

### Surprise Ridge

Chas. Elick is visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. Shull, at present.

Mr. E. Daubenmier and family were the over Sunday guests of Geo. Shull and family.

Lee and Carl Shull is working for the Dupler and Rayner saw mill Co.

#### DUTCH MIKE.

WANTED—Fifty pairs of shoes each day to repair. ED. MYER'S Rapid Repair Shop, opposite court house.

## LABORER REPLIES

Arraignment of the Manufacturers Resented.

### WORKINGMAN SPEAKS

Arguments Presented Supporting American Labor.

#### EDITOR DEMOCRAT SENTINEL:

The manufacturers of Logan have presented a few arguments to the people favoring employment of foreign labor in Logan, and it behoves the laboring man to make known his side of the question.

Mr. Lloyd recently published a statement showing how the clay plant was forced to operate for several years, or in other words, since Mr. Lloyd has had connection with the Kerlin Bros. plant.

Under the management of Mr. Horn and Mr. McManigal, there were men to do the work there and do it well. It is said that Mr. Lloyd does not accord his men the treatment given by those former gentlemen.

Again, at this time, pay days were regular, and men were not forced to wait two and three days after the regular pay-day for their money. If some of the \$5,000 which Mr. Lloyd boasts was spent to bring foreign labor to the town had been added to the pay of the Americans already here, we will venture to say, Mr. Lloyd would not have had the trouble in securing men he has experienced, or if this sum had been spent in building the houses which he deprecates the lack of, then the Americans might possibly have been secured. Mr. Lloyd says he was compelled to hire men fitted for clerks and pay them a full day's wages, while they could only do a half day's work. It is here that Mr. Lloyd shows where his fault is. It seems he has a very remote idea of what constitutes a day's work. Also he neglects to state that a large percent of these "clerks" were hired on the piece-price plan.

I have learned this to be a fact that the work that a boy formerly did wheeling scrap, two Italians are now employed to do at the Logan Brick Manufacturing Co. The places of three Americans who dumped clay on the hoppers at that plant, are now filled by six Italians to care for the same work.

The manufacturers also say: "The agitators say the factories would have no trouble in getting all the men they wanted if they would pay wages." They claim this is untrue, since they have raised wages 25 per cent. in three years. Granting they have raised wages 25 per cent, what has been the raise in all commodities, such as clothing, shoes, rent, furniture, groceries and fuel, and also their brick from \$8 per thousand to from \$15 to \$16. Any laboring man will tell you that he can go to the stores with a \$5 bill and carry home all of his purchases out of that bill in a basket and have no money in his pocket.

They also say they would gladly increase the rate if they could run steadily with full crews of competent help. Has Mr. White or Mr. Kessler had any trouble from not having full crews of competent help, or has Mr. Braddock had this trouble with his force of men?

The next statement:—"The manufacturers have made an honest effort to properly man their plants, but a lot of worthless, lazy kickers, who apparently have been the only organized body of men in town, have driven good workmen from our community by threats of personal violence, by calling them vile epithets, and by the use of dynamite. All this has been done without a single arrest or public reprimand." Honest effort, indeed. Does Mr. Lloyd consider it honest to let Americans want, and let Italians work, and take the only means of a poor American man's living, away from him?

We consider the fact that there was no public reprimand to the inviting out of the Italians, as evidence that all fair-minded Americans do not consider it honest. So far as endorsing the use of violence, or in the use of dynamite, we are satisfied that no fair-minded American endorses that, but the writer of the "manufacturers" statement takes it for granted that everyone does so, thereby putting the citizens of our fair city on the same level with anarchists.

The writer also says there are "no houses for their workmen" in excusing the importation of Italians, and then says, "they built the plants here in Logan because there were houses here to shelter their workmen, and stores to provide them with the necessities of life."

We would also ask, what per cent of the earnings of the Italians goes to the stores and bakeries of this city? Also, what per cent of the stockholders are merchants and laboring men of this city, who depend on the work at these plants for their income?

"We call upon the merchants to think what would be their loss if the

(Continued on page four.)